made for a re-inspection of these lands with a view to the exclusion of unsuitable lands and the substitution of suitable lands instead. Three acres per applicant cannot always be granted as in some places the number of applicants will be too many and the lands limited. It will therefore be better to distribute the available area among all the applicants. Twenty per cent. of the lands excluded from the reserves are set apart for registry to depressed classes. Complaints should be made to the higher authorities if lands with valuable improvements and measuring less than three acres are not registered to the occupants.]

12. Assignment of land to depressed classes.

MR. POIKAYIL YOHANNAN (*Nominated*) who made his representation in Malayalam, said that the fertile lands in the State were owned by the higher classes and what was left to the depressed classes was the barren and inaccessible lands. An experienced Revenue officer should be appointed for each Division to look after land assignments to the depressed classes. Expenditure on such appointments could be met from the tax collected from the lands assigned to them. The G. O. sanctioning three acres of land for every family should be fully carried out in the regime of the Travancorean Dewan.

Marshy lands inside the reserved forests should be set apart for cultivation by the depressed classes and ten chains of dry land on the fringes of such marshes should be marked off for house sites.

DEWAN'S REPLY : നിങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു ഇവിടെ നിവേദനം ചെയ്ത മെമ്പക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടിയിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിലെ പ്രധാനഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മറുപടിക്കുടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. നിങ്ങൾ മുഖ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞതു് നിങ്ങളുടെ വഗ്ഗക്കാക്കായി തിരിച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നല്ലതല്ലെന്നും നല്ല സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നും ആണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോഗമില്ലാത്ത ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ കുറെ വാസ്തവം ഉണ്ടു്. അങ്ങനെ ഉപയോഗമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അതിൽനിന്നും മാറ്റി പകരം ഉപയോഗമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെക്കുട്ടിചേർത്തു നിങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒഴിച്ചുവയ്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരുപരിശോധന നടത്തി വരികയാണു്. റിസർവ്വിൽ നിന്നു് പ്രത്യേകം സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഒഴിച്ചിടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ വഗ്ഗക്കാക്കു അതിന്റെ ൨൦-ശതമാനം അതായതു്—അഞ്ചിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം—വീതം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ടവ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MEMBER : അങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കത്തക്കതായി ധാരാളം ചതുപ്പു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾഉണ്ടു്.

DEWAN : പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അഞ്ചിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം നിങ്ങളുടെ വഗ്ഗക്കാക്കു കൊടുത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്.

[The reply to the previous speaker contains the reply to the main theme of the representation, namely, the existence of unsuitable lands in the earmarked areas. When lands are excluded from the reserve, one-fifth is earmarked for registry to the depressed classes.]

13. Temperance policy of the Government.

MR. KOCHU VARKEY JOSEPH (*Changanachery taluk, Group II*) speaking in Malayalam, said that Government had accepted temperance in principle but that they were not actively helping its promotion in practice. Temperance workers were often molested by the officers of the Police and the Excise Departments. Prosecutions under Section 90 of the Penal Code were frequetly launched against them.

The accredited policy of Government, which was to bring down consumption by increasing the prices of liquor, defeated the purpose in view. The drinking population paid heavily for their indulgence and Government realised a larger revenue by adopting that policy. But the real sufferers were the families of the persons addicted to drink.

In regard to toddy, although there was a slight decrease in the number of shops sanctioned for every biennium, the number of trees tapped was increasing from year to year. During the four years ending with the last day of Karkadakan 1104, the number of toddy shops fell from 1,314 to 1,208, but the number of trees tapped rose from 8,790 to 11,449 or by 20,234 trees. The average number of trees for a shop rose from 86 in 1101 to 111 in 1104.

In regard to arrack, the number of shops fell from 602 in 1100 to 536 in 1104, but consumption increased from 112,307 gallons to 136,333 gallons or by 24,026 gallons, during the period. In 1100, the average sale in a shop was 186 gallons, but it rose to 254 gallons in 1104.

Subsidiary shops were opened by contractors with the connivance of the Excise officers. Those sub-shops, which gave the lie direct to the plea of reduction in the number of shops, were really responsible for the increase in consumption.

Local option should be tried on a more extensive scale. The 75 per cent. vote prescribed for the introduction of local option in Changanachery was too high and should be reduced to 50 per cent.for other places. The principle should be extended to toddy shops also, for the people who resorted to toddy shops were far more numerous than those who frequented arrack shops.

Although the arrack shops of Changanacherry were closed, an arrack warehouse was still located within that municipality. It gave rise to serious malpractices. The warehouse should be removed from the municipal limits.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞത് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും മദ്യനിരോധന നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ട് പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽമദ്യനിരോധനത്തിനായിശ്രമിക്കുന്നവരോട് അ